- 1. The naval installations of Sevastopol (44°35'N/33°34'E) extended from the western entrance of the bay to the immermost end of Inkerman Bight. A large shippard was under construction in the innermost corner of Inkerman Bight. Surveying operations were observed as early as 1946, and Russian workmen talked of a large dry dock which was to be built there. Drilling operations in order to test the soil were observed being made in a coastal area one km square in 1948. The Russians said the samples were sent to Moscow. In late 1948, leveling operations on this site were begun. Similar operations, a little more landward, were observed in 1949; about 500 workmen were employed for these operations. According to Russian workers, a large new shipbuilding yard was to be erected there. (1)
- 2. The underground oil depots north of Inkerman were being expanded landward. Sources observed that new cisterns were driven into the mountain uphill from the old tank installations. Two or three concrete tanks of the old fuel tank installations projected beyond the surface of the hill about half their size. Their diameters were estimated at 15 meters, their height at 6 or 7 meters. Aboveground pipe-lines led from these visible tanks to the piers on the shore. Tank cars were also seen drawing eil at these tanks in 1946.

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edo plant was at the point of Inkerson that which is called
a. About 100 meters distant from the edge of the shore on the
was formerly a torpedo plant
1947 clearing work was underway and it was
re-erected. Right under the ruins, two st
into the hill. Work on these shafts was
shaft was about 200 meters long, 10 meters
eastern shaft was believed to be similar
shaft, 180 meters from its entrance, a tr
height and 50 meters long branched off
was being constructed into the rock 130 meters
shaft. In 1947, this transverse shaft has

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		CENTRAL INTERPRETATION
		In the same year, seven torpedo tacks were installed by PWs. Sixteen torpedoes
		were placed on each rack. Submarines and a submarine supply ship were
		supplied with torpedoes from this depot shaft. The torpedoes for the submarines
		were taken from the upper two shelves, those for the supply ship from the
		lower ones. The submarines received 2 or 4 torpedoes, the supply ship 24 these
*		Prior to being taken aboard, the torpedoes were adjusted in the open air in
		front of the eastern shaft.
		A buoved barrage net, with a gap in middle, was moored in the western entrance
	4.	
		to the bay of Sevastopol-Inkerman
	5	Coastal fortifications obserged in the A Maxim Gorki I battery, about 20 km
	٥.	west of the to man barrels which were seen projecting from a forti-
		fication ther the her Maxim Gorki II battery was near the suburb of
		Volbeck (sid st of the city.
	6.	The warships Sevastopol, Voroshilov, Molotov in addition to submarines,
		destroyers, and PT boats were continuously observed. A mooring berth for
		PT boats was seen in the south corner of Quarantine Bight. The naval base had an estimated length of 1,000 meters. Submarine bunkers seemed to be
		available there. A small dock, in which PT boats were seen, was in the
		eastern corner.
		(a)
25X1A		Comment.
	`_	
	•	
	(
LLEGI	B	s not clear whether the barrage net was located west or east of the harbor
·	178	ance to Sevastopol called South or Yuzhnaya Bight.
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		the state of the s

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Legend:

- Fuel tank installations. Shafts in the hill slope. In 1946, railroad tankcars were seen in front of them but were believed to be used as auxiliary tank containers.
- 2. Settlement.
- Drydock. The former German whale boat <u>Walter Rau</u> was seen in this dock in 1948.
- 4. Power Plant.
- 5. Seaplane base.
- 6. A ravine where unserviceable railroad cars were dumped.
- New underground oil depot, about 300 x 100 meters, still under construction in 1949.
- 8. Old underground oil depot with pipelines leading to shore, about 500 x 200 meters. The two fuel depots were surrounded by a barbed wire fence and guarded. Contents: Crude oil.
- New landing pier for large vessels, about 200 meters long, west of a delapidated bridge.
- 10. Settlement of 10 four-story blocks for workmen of planned shipyard. It was rumored that the buildings would eventually be used as barracks buildings.
- 11. Feldspar quarry. In 1949, it was planned to construct a spur track to this place.
- 12. Site on which test drillings and surveys for a new shippyard were made in 1946 and 1948. In 1948, leveling operations were performed on the shore portion, and in 1949, such operations were observed further inland.
- 13. Settlement for shipyard workmen, under construction in 1949, some of the buildings will be used as storehouses.
- 14. Former monastery.
- 15. Inkerman I railroad station.
- 16. Railroad to Inkerman II railroad station, 3 km long.
- 17. Galleries used for the storage of ammunition, from 50 to 200 meters deep. The entrances were 2 meters square during the construction, but have been made smaller after the completion of the galleries. AA and AT ammunition were seen being carried into these shafts in 1949.
- 18. Guardhouse for the ammunition shaft. Guard detail of 150 men.
- 19. Workers' dwelling houses, erected in 1948.
- 20. Coal dump for power plant, 1,000 tons.
- Electric power plant with steam turbine and the lines branching off underground, supplying the environs of Inkerman.
- Troitska Balka. Torpedo installations. Aboveground destroyed factory, underground storage galleries. See Annex 2.

Comment: The legend for items 23-51 on Annex is missing. The annex 1s submitted nevertheless in order to indicate the general configuration of the harber.

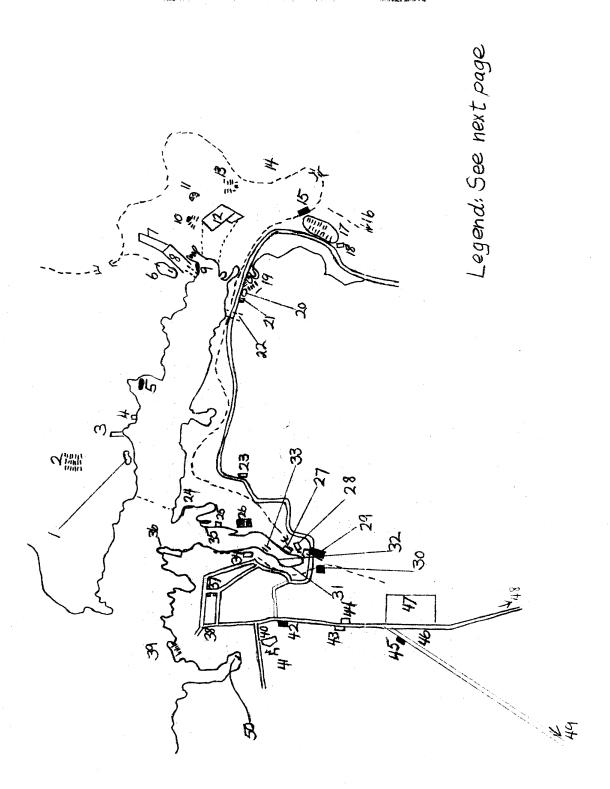
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Annex

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Naval Installations in and around Sevasterol



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